

VLR-6/15/94 NRHP-8/25/94

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name ROSE HILL FARM

other names/site number D H R File No. 53-01

2. Location

street & number N side US 50, 1 1/2 mi W of jct w/ SR 713 not for publication N/A
city or town Upperville vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county Loudoun code 107 zip code 22176

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Stephen C. Miller

Date 6/24/94

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
determined eligible for the _____
National Register _____
determined not eligible for the _____
National Register _____
removed from the National Register _____
other (explain): _____

signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
AGRICULTURAL	Secondary structure
	Storage

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
	Secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	BRICK
walls	BRICK
	STONE
roof	STONE: slate
other	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance **1820-1915**

Significant Dates **c. 1820**

c. 1860

1915

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 72 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	255120	4318760	2	18	255585 4318240
3	18	254280	4318500	4	18	254280 4318675
5	18	254175	4318670	6	18	254100 4318800

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey B. Henry
organization _____ date April 1994
street & number 4604 Chestnut Street telephone 301-654-6468
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 20814

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Slater, Jr.
street & number Rose Hill Farm telephone _____
city or town Upperville state VA zip code 22176

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Rose Hill Farm is a 315-acre farm, 72 acres of which are included in the nomination, located north of U.S. Route 50 (the Ashby's Gap Turnpike) between the towns of Middleburg on the east and Upperville to the southwest in southern Loudoun County. The main house at Rose Hill Farm is located one hundred yards north of U.S. Route 50 and was built in three clearly identifiable stages. The oldest part was built in the Federal style around 1820 for Amos Denham. It is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, gable-roofed brick house with four gable-end chimneys. It features a Flemish bond facade with mouse-tooth cornice, nine-over-six and six-over-six sash windows, and a central entrance on the south with Federal-style transom and sidelights. The elaborate two-story porch with cast-iron decoration in a grape-vine pattern was added possibly in the 1850s. The interior features a wealth of original Federal-style woodwork, including eight hand-carved mantels, two cupboards, a dividing arch in the hall, a central stairway, and reeded and paneled window reveals. Its only major alteration occurred around 1915 when two rooms on the east were combined to form a drawing room. Approximately fifty feet to the north is a two-story, three-bay, stuccoed stone dependency, built for Thomas Glasscock as a slaves' quarters in the late 1850s and now used as a tenant's wing for the main house. In 1915 these two buildings were joined by a two-story, four-bay, brick wing that now contains a kitchen, dining room, and master bedroom suite. The interior of this wing features fine Colonial Revival-style woodwork, particularly in the dining room. There is also a covered porch along the west facade of this connecting wing. In addition to the main house, there are four contributing historic buildings. These include a one-and-a-half-story brick outbuilding, sometimes referred to as a slave quarters, but which more probably served as a smokehouse or dairy, built for Amos Denham around 1820, a one-story, mid-nineteenth-century log meat house, a three-story stone granary built for the Glasscock family in the 1840s or 1850s and significant in its own right as a farm-related commercial building, and a one-story frame octagonal icehouse built in the late nineteenth century. There is also an original nineteenth-century stone wall (a contributing structure), a stone bridge located west of the granary (a second contributing structure), and the Denham family cemetery (a contributing site), located to the east of the main house. Two twentieth-century barns and a stuccoed shed are noncontributing buildings.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Rose Hill Farm is a 315-acre farm, of which 72 acres are included in the nomination, located north of U.S. Route 50 (Ashby's Gap Turnpike), between the towns of Middleburg on the east and Upperville on the southwest in southern Loudoun County. The farm straddles the Loudoun/Fauquier county line at several points and the southern part of the driveway leading to the main house lies in Fauquier County. The surrounding topography is gently rolling, with many views of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west, and is watered by Goose Creek to the east and Pantherskin Creek to the north. Rose Hill Farm is located in a predominately rural section of Loudoun County and is surrounded by many other historic farms and estates.

The main house at Rose Hill Farm is reached by two driveways; the first terminates in a circle in front of the house and the second leads from Route 50 on the west and runs between the house and granary before terminating at the northwest corner of the house. The house is surrounded by many old shade trees, an apple orchard on the northeast, and the remains of a sunken and terraced box garden on the west.

Rose Hill Farm comprises five contributing buildings: the main house, a granary, an icehouse, a brick smokehouse/dairy, and a meat house; two contributing structures: a stone bridge and a stone wall; and one contributing site: the Denham family cemetery. There are also three noncontributing buildings: a shed and two barns. The condition of the resources ranges from fair to excellent.

The main house is located one hundred yards north of Route 50 and was built in three clearly identifiable stages. The main block is a two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed, brick house built in the Federal style around 1820 for Amos Denham. It features a raised basement with stuccoed water table, Flemish-bond brick work and a mouse-tooth cornice on the front (south) facade, and paired, flush, gable-end chimneys connected by brick parapet walls above the roof line.

There are four-pane and eight-pane fixed-sash windows on the basement level, nine-over-six sash windows on the first story, six-over-six sash windows on the second story and fixed four-pane windows on the attic level on the west and east elevations. Windows on the south facade are topped by splayed brick jack arches. All have molded surrounds, pegged and mortised frames, and louvered shutters on the first and second stories. The main entrance is on the south (there was originally a second entrance on the west, but this has been bricked over). It features a recessed door (not original) with paneled jambs. The door is flanked by three hexagonal-paned sidelights, and topped by a transom with muntins in a criss-cross

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pattern. The entire entrance is framed by a molded architrave with large square corner blocks with inset moldings.

The only major alteration to the main facade of the house occurred in the 1850s when the two-story, cast-iron-and-wood porch with paired eave brackets was added for Thomas Glasscock. The porch, reputedly manufactured in New Orleans and brought to Rose Hill Farm by way of Alexandria, Virginia, features a decorative grape-vine pattern along the trellis posts, under the eaves, and along the balustrade on the first story. It is painted black and is in excellent condition. The porch is reached by wooden steps on the east and west. There is also a small porch on the second story of the north elevation that was probably added in the early twentieth century.

The interior of the brick house features a double-pile/central hall plan with parlor, library, drawing room, and stair hall located on the first floor and four bedrooms located on the second floor. The stair hall extends the depth of the house and is divided in half by an elliptical arch with molded trim, paneled reveals, and fluted keystone lintel. This arch is flanked on either side by reeded Doric pilasters.

The main stair rises in two stages from the northeast corner of the hall and features two balusters per tread, a molded mahogany handrail, and a turned newel post. Each step-end features carving with a rosebud design and the triangular space below the stringer is paneled. At the north end of the stair hall is an exterior door and there are also doors to all first-floor rooms.

The parlor on the southwest features original floors, molded baseboard trim, paneled window reveals, and paneled door jambs. The fireplace has a brick hearth and plastered front. The mantelpiece features pilasters with molded caps and bases and reeded inset colonettes, a frieze with reeded center panel flanked by smaller rectangular panels, and a reeded and dentilled cornice with a molded mantel shelf that projects forward at the corners. The fireplace is fitted with an iron and brass front dating from the mid-nineteenth century. Tall, built-in shelves flank the fireplace on either side; these date from the twentieth century.

The library in the northwest room features original molded baseboards, reeded window reveals, and paneled door jambs. The fireplace mantel features paneled pilasters, a molded surround, and a frieze with reeded center panel flanked by two smaller panels. There is a reeded cornice and a molded mantel shelf that extends outward at the corners. The built-in bookcase to the right of the fireplace replaced an original outside door that was removed around 1915.

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~~The drawing room on the east resulted from the joining of two smaller rooms~~
in 1915 and the replacement of the dividing wall by a screen of two Doric columns. The southeast half features original floors, molded baseboard trim, and reeded window reveals. The fireplace features a slate hearth and plastered front. The mantelpiece has pilasters with molded caps and bases and inset diagonal rope molding. The frieze has a reeded center panel flanked by short panels with inset molding. There is a fluted cornice with stops and a molded mantel shelf that projects forward at the corner. To the left of the fireplace is an original built-in arched cupboard with paneled doors on the bottom flanked by paneled pilasters and fitted with four open shelves above. It is topped by a reeded keystone.

The northeast half of this room features recessed windows with paneled reveals and paneled window seats on either side of the fireplace. The fireplace has a slate hearth and paneled front. The opening is flanked by pilasters with inset moldings and there is a frieze made up of a reeded center panel that is flanked by smaller molded panels. The mantelpiece also features a cornice with fluted stops and a molded mantel shelf that projects forward at the corners.

The second floor contains a center hall (with a stair leading up to the attic), a bathroom on the south, and four bedrooms. The bedrooms retain their original floors, molded baseboard trim, paneled door jambs, and paneled or reeded window reveals. Virtually the only change to these rooms has been the addition of closets on either side of the fireplaces in three of the bedrooms.

The mantel in the southwest bedroom is one of the most elaborate in the house and is executed in a vernacular variant of the Federal style. It features pilasters with molded caps and bases and inset chevron molding. The frieze is made up of a center panel with two rows of elliptical pie-crust molding flanked by smaller panels with a single row of pie-crust molding. Above this is a row of intersecting half-ellipses and a dentilled cornice. The molded mantel shelf projects forward at each corner.

The fireplace mantel in the southeast bedroom is more clearly Adamesque in design. It features fluted pilasters with molded caps and bases, a center panel with oval sunburst design flanked by two smaller molded panels, and a double row of fluted molding below a molded mantel shelf. To the right of the fireplace is an original built-in shelf with paneled doors one third of the way up and ten-pane, etched-glass doors above.

The northwest bedroom has a fireplace with brick hearth and plastered front. The mantel features reeded pilasters with molded caps and bases, a center frieze panel with a reeded diamond design flanked by two smaller

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panels with reeded diamonds, a cornice with reeded chevron molding, and a molded mantel shelf that projects forward at the corners. There is a cut in the floorboards in this room where a small enclosed stairway once stood. There are doors to the main hall and the north wing from this room.

The northeast bedroom retains its beaded baseboard trim, reeded window reveals, and paneled door jams. The fireplace has a brick hearth and plastered front, with a simple mantel featuring paneled pilasters, a plain frieze, and a molded mantel shelf that projects forward at the corners.

Fifty feet to the north of the brick house is a two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, stuccoed stone slaves' quarters built for Thomas Glasscock in the 1850s and now used as a tenant wing for the main house. It features a gable roof, a center chimney north of the ridge line, and entrances on the north, east, and west. The west entrance leads through a covered porch to the basement and dairy. The north entrance is enclosed by a late-nineteenth-century frame porch with gable front. The windows have six-over-six sash and feature molded trim joined by mortise and tenons. There is also a small below-grade entrance on the south that leads to a room once used for storing jellies and canned goods.

In 1915 a two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed brick wing was built to connect the main house with the 1850s slaves' quarters. The wing features six-course, American-bond brickwork, a stuccoed water table, flared jack arches above windows on the west elevation, and a porch on the east elevation. The entrance on the west has a rectangular transom and sidelights with elliptical muntins. There are two tripartite windows with a six-over-six sash on the west facade. This wing incorporated a covered passage that formerly connected the slaves' quarters with the main house. The brick floor of this passage is still visible on the east. A screened sleeping porch is on the second floor of the east facade.

The interior of the wing contains a dining room, stair hall, and kitchen on the first floor, and a bedroom and large separate dressing room and bath on the second floor. The dining room features paneling two-thirds of the way up the wall, and a fireplace with a Colonial Revival-style mantel on the east wall. The stair rises in two stages to the second floor and features carved step ends, a molded handrail, and rectangular oak newel post. The bedroom features a Colonial Revival-style mantel with paired colonettes and a dentilled frieze. The dressing room is paneled and has built-in closets and drawers on the south wall.

Rose Hill Farm features a significant collection of nineteenth-century outbuildings. The oldest of these is the one-and-a-half-story brick outbuilding, sometimes referred to as a slave quarters, but which more probably served as a smokehouse or dairy, built for Amos Denham around 1820 and connected

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to the 1850s quarters by a brick wall. It features a gable roof, a below-grade entrance to the cellar, and two louvered windows on the east. There is an entrance with a wooden stoop and a batten door on the south. The interior features one room on each floor connected by a stair in the southwest corner. The building is in fair condition.

A one-story, gable-roofed, exposed-log meat house dating from the nineteenth century stands to the east of the main house, where it was moved from its original location north of the slaves' quarters. The V-notched logs are filled with mud, plaster, and stone chinking. The door and window openings on the south are not original. The interior features original exposed beams and a later floor. It is in good condition.

A frame octagonal icehouse with stone foundation, a tin room with scalloped fascia trim, and louvered windows stands a few feet to the west of the 1915 wing of the house. There is an entrance with a batten door on the south. The ice pit has been filled in, a floor added, and the building is now used as a tackroom. The building is in good condition.

The three-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, stone granary built for Thomas Glasscock in the years before the Civil War is located one hundred yards west of the house at the end of a short driveway north of Route 50. Built into the side of a south-facing hill, the granary has an entrance on the second story of the north facade, an entrance on the first story of the south facade, and a below-grade, arched opening on the west facade. Like the main house, the granary was stuccoed in the 1940s. The stucco was removed in the 1980s by the present owner to reveal the rubble-stone construction, stone window and door lintels, and cut-stone quoins. Windows feature six-over-six sash with simple frames. The French doors on the south are not original. A one-story frame section was recently enclosed on the north in the 1980s. The interior has been remodeled into an office and apartment, but original floors, walls and the grain chutes all have been retained. The building is in good condition.

Also on the property are a nineteenth-century, arched, stone bridge, (located west of the granary and crossing a small branch of Pantherskin Creek), the headstones marking the graves of several members of the Denham family, including Amos Denham and his wife Amy, and a nineteenth-century stone wall running from the west of the house.

Two early-to-mid-twentieth-century barns, and a small, gable-roofed shed, covered with stucco, the latter of indeterminate age, are located near a wooden pasture fence. They are considered noncontributing resources.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rose Hill Farm is significant for its well-preserved, Federal-style main residence, one of the best examples of its kind in southern Loudoun County. Built around 1820 for Amos Denham the house's exterior exhibits several hallmarks of the period, including mouse-tooth cornice, Flemish-bond facade, and expressed water table. The interior features a wealth of original woodwork, with eight hand-carved mantels (each of a different design) and two built-in cupboards. The woodwork was most probably derived from popular builders' manuals; it also closely resembles woodwork found at nearby Llangollen. In 1853 the farm was bought by Thomas Glasscock, a successful farmer and one of the largest landowners in the county. His letters to his daughter in the late 1850s describe the erection of the adjoining nine-room slave quarters at Rose Hill. It, along with the earlier brick outbuilding, log meat house, large three-story stone granary, and icehouse comprise an excellent collection of nineteenth-century agricultural and domestic outbuildings. During its history, Rose Hill also served as a tavern along the busy Ashby's Gap Turnpike and was visited by Generals Stuart and Hampton and their troops during the Battle of Upperville in 1863. The house was altered by the addition of a cast-iron porch and front-door surround by Thomas Glasscock in the 1850s, and by the addition of a dining-room-and-kitchen wing in 1915 by Tacie Glasscock Slater. The farm is still owned and occupied by her grandson and his family.

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HISTORY

Rose Hill Farm was part of the extensive landholdings of the Carter family in Loudoun County, acquired by patent at various times beginning in 1653.¹ In 1811 John Carter and his wife Eliza sold three adjacent tracts totaling 315 acres and also "leased to John Riley . . . Hester Middleton . . . (and) Samuel Divine" to Amos Denham for \$2504.² Denham (1769-1833) immigrated to Loudoun County from the Ellicott City region of central Maryland in the early 1800s. He and his second wife Amy (1786-1851) remained at Rose Hill until their deaths and are buried, along with two of their children, in the small graveyard to the east of the main house.

A combination of archival and architectural evidence suggests that the 2½-story, five-bay, brick main block of the present house and nearby detached brick outbuilding were built for Denham sometime before 1820. The local land tax records indicate extensive improvements already on the property by that date and the court order book of 1820 refers to Denham's dwelling house.³ The use of Flemish-bond brickwork on the principal facade, five-course American-bond on the other elevations, the expressed water table, mouse-tooth cornice, and paired end chimneys with parapet walls indicate a pre-1825 date of construction. In general appearance and quality of execution, Rose Hill resembles such other houses as Oak Hill, the home of James Monroe south of Leesburg, and Llangollen (the former John Hay Whitney estate), built for Levin Powell between 1820 and 1830 near Upperville. The door surround however, is distinctly Greek Revival in character and is derived from plates in the architectural books of Asher Benjamin.

The interior of Rose Hill is particularly notable for the large amount and high quality of its original woodwork. This includes the eight hand-carved mantels (each one of a different design), the handsome dividing arch in the first-floor stair hall, and the two built-in cupboards. Features typical of the Federal style include the extensive use of reeded woodwork, Adam-inspired motifs in the mantel friezes, and the molded mantel shelves that project forward at the corners. It is probable that the design of the woodwork at Rose Hill was derived from popular builders' manuals, such as those by Asher Benjamin. Several striking similarities can be seen in the woodwork of nearby Llangollen, particularly in the dividing arch and two of the mantels, suggesting a common craftsman and/or design source.⁴

For a number of years Amos Denham also operated a tavern at Rose Hill. The improvement and extension of the Ashby's Gap Turnpike after 1817 greatly facilitated the transit of goods and people through southern Loudoun County and several stage lines were established that ran between Winchester and Alexandria, undoubtedly stopping at Denham's tavern. There was probably a two-story porch across the front facade; this was replaced by the present

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~~porch in the 1850s. Denham, supposedly desiring to screen his daughters from the eyes of his guests, added swinging doors in the downstairs archway and placed an enclosed stairway connecting his room on the second floor with his daughters' room on the attic level.⁵ Neither feature is still extant.~~

After Denham's death in 1833, the farm was surveyed and divided, with seventy-two acres of land between the turnpike and Pantherskin Creek, along with the house, going to his widow Amy.⁶ After her death in 1853, this tract was sold to Thomas Glasscock for \$4,700.⁷ Glasscock, the son of Aquilla Glasscock of Rockburn Farm, eventually acquired most of the rest of Denham's old farm, adding it to his extensive land holdings in Loudoun, northern Fauquier, and Page Counties. At his death in 1884, he owned nine different farms, totalling nearly six thousand acres. The Rose Hill tract was eventually expanded to include 1,041 acres.⁸

Other than the porch, Glasscock's altering of the front entrance of the house by the addition of a heavy architrave with over-sized square corner blocks was probably the only change he effected to Denham's house. He was responsible, however, for the erection of the two-story, nine-room, stone slaves' quarters, one of the largest of its kind in Loudoun County, as well as the porch connecting it to the main house. A letter written by Glasscock to his daughter Tacie at boarding school in the late 1850s or early 1860s mentioned that the workmen were about to finish the slave quarters and porch, suggesting that the building was indeed erected as slaves' quarters, and not as tenant housing.⁹ One tradition is that Sarah Tibbs, a slave woman valued for her skill as a seamstress, had such an intractable disposition that she was given a separate room, walled off from the rest of the house, along with its own outside entrance.¹⁰ This curious room arrangement still exists in the stone building, now a tenant wing.

The date of construction for the stone granary is less certain, although it was most probably erected during the ownership of Thomas Glasscock. A tall, three-story structure with entrances on three levels and a handsome cut-stone arch on the west facade, it is the only known structure of its kind remaining in Loudoun County. The interior, although altered in the early 1980s, still retains its original grain chutes and exposed beams.

Like the rest of Loudoun County, the area around Rose Hill witnessed much military action during the Civil War. Mosby's Rangers were organized at nearby Rector's Cross Roads (now Rectortown). This group of Confederate partisans, drawn mostly from the ranks of local residents, and never numbering more than a few hundred men, was led by Colonel John S. Mosby, who used them to harass and spy on Union troops in the area. Letters written by Thomas Glasscock's son Bedford to a cousin described Mosby's

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activities in the area and hinted that Mosby was a frequent dinner guest at Rose Hill.¹¹

During the summer of 1863 Confederate troops under Major General J.E.B. Stuart entered southern Loudoun County to prevent Union forces under Major General Alfred Pleasanton from passing through Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps into the Shenandoah Valley. Several battles and skirmishes occurred along the Ashby's Gap Road at Aldie, Dover, Middleburg, and Upperville during both June and July of 1863. During the engagement at Upperville, the stone granary at Rose Hill was said to have been used as an observation tower to spy on Union troop movements.

An account of the movements of the 83rd Pennsylvania Regiments on June 21-22, 1863, noted:

We marched back two or three miles toward Middleburg and bivouacked on the farm of a Mr. Glasscock, at whose house Col. Vincent and his staff made their headquarters for the night. "Oh dear," said Glassy, "I wish this thing was over with!" He set before us a good supper and breakfast and appeared very anxious to receive greenbacks in payment.¹²

In 1864 Union troops under Brigadier General Wesley Merrit were sent on punitive raids throughout Loudoun and Fauquier counties, partly out of revenge for Mosby's earlier raids. Mills, barns, stores, and bridges were destroyed, although the residences of landowners and their slaves were generally spared. Letters from Bedford Glasscock to a cousin in Ohio described the destruction of several barns and the raiding of storerooms by Union troops for meat and livestock.¹³

After the war, Rose Hill Farm apparently recovered rapidly from its wartime experiences. The 1870 Census of Agriculture records that a wide variety of products was raised on the farm, including wheat, oats, corn, poultry, and honey.¹⁴

According to one local history: "After the war when every farmer was handicapped by the devastation, Thomas Glasscock kept right on farming with hired white help. Every one wondered how he was able to do it." The 1880 census and the inventory taken of his possessions after his wife's death in 1897, reinforce the general opinion that Glasscock was a well-to-do farmer.

After Glasscock's death in 1884, the farm passed to his granddaughter Tacie Glasscock Fletcher.¹⁵ In 1905 she married George H. Slater, grandson of George Glasscock. Mrs. Slater was responsible for the addition of the two-story brick wing that united the former slaves' quarters and the main

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Rose Hill Farm
Loudoun County, Virginia

house. The dining room, small entry hall on the west, and the upstairs bedroom suite all feature fine Colonial Revival woodwork. She was also responsible for the stuccoing of the entire house in the 1940s (the stucco was partially removed in the mid-1980s). The farm is still owned and occupied by her grandson, Thomas G. Slater, Jr. and his family.

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Rose Hill Farm
Loudoun County, Virginia

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2. Deed Book 2-0, pages 286-287.
3. Loudoun County Land Tax Records, 1810-1835.
4. Kitty Slater (Mrs. George M.) Hunt Country of America Revisited. (Cranbury, NJ: Cornwall Book) 1987, page 220.
5. Foster, "Rose Hill."
6. Deed Book 4-K, pages 353-345.
7. Deed Book 5-G page 234.
8. Will Book 3-G pages 390-391.
9. Thomas Glasscock. Undated letter to Tacie Glasscock. Glasscock-Slater papers. Manuscript collection, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.
10. "Rose Hill" (no author) Historical sketch supplied by Thomas G. Slater, Jr., Rose Hill, Upperville, Virginia.
11. Bedford Glasscock. Letter dated November 11, 1864 to a cousin. Glasscock-Slater papers. Manuscript Collection, Alderman Library, University of Virginia.
12. H. Judson. Judson's History of the 83rd Regiment P.V. page 121.
13. Bedford Glasscock. Letter dated November 26, 1864. Glasscock-Slater papers. Manuscript Collection. Alderman Library.
14. U.S. Bureau of Census. Schedule of Agricultural Production for Loudoun County (1870).
15. Will Book 3-G 390-391.

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National Park Service

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Loudoun County, Virginia

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Rose Hill Farm
Loudoun County, Virginia

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION FOR ROSE HILL FARM, UPPERVILLE, VIRGINIA

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the following UTM reference points:

Beginning at Point A 18/255120/4318760, thence to Point B 18/255585/4318240,
thence to Point C 18/254280/4318500, thence to Point D 18/254280/4318675,
thence to Point E 18/254175/4318670, thence to Point F 18/254100/4318800, thence to
the point of beginning.

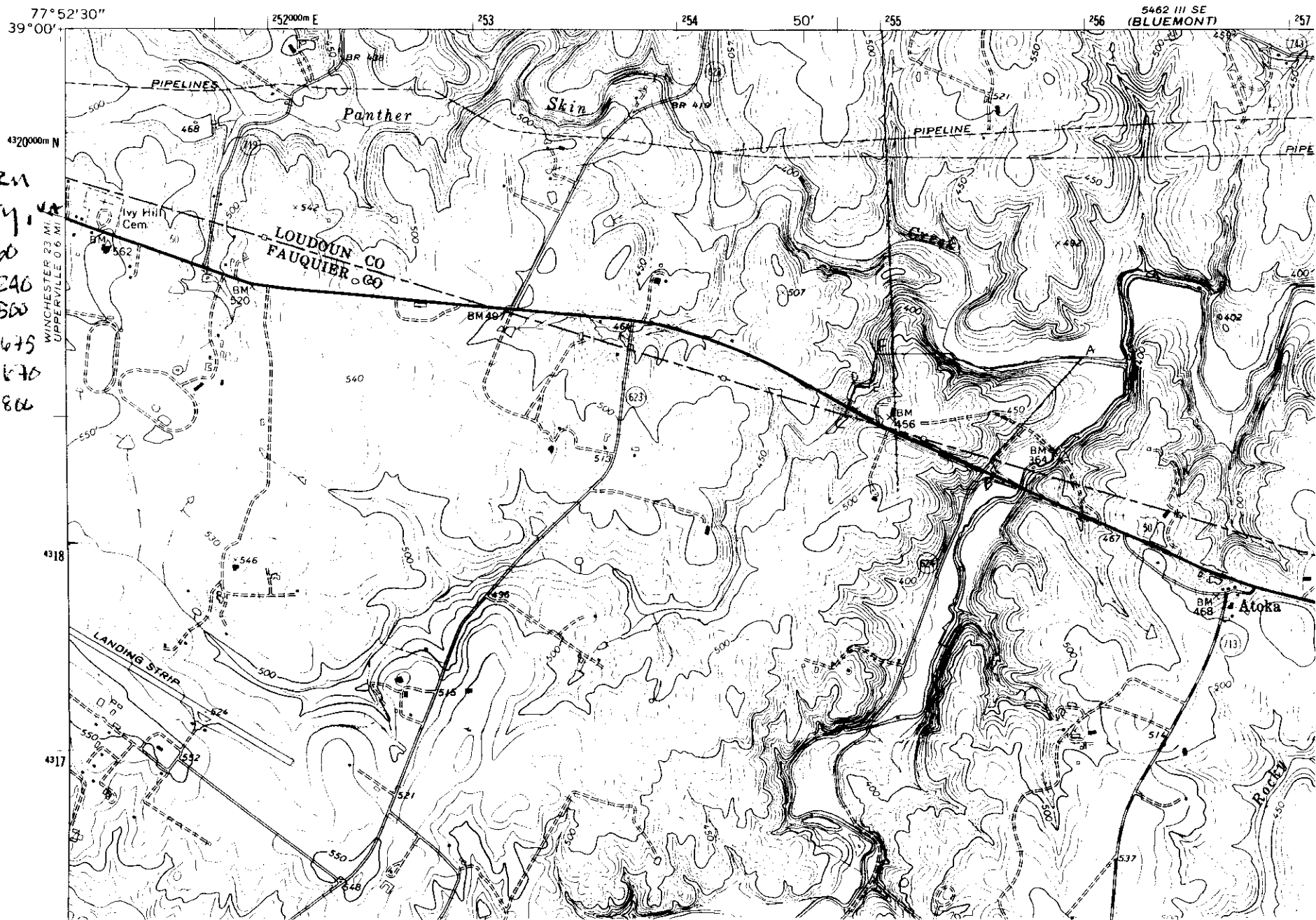
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries include the farmhouse and contributing outbuildings that have been historically part of Rose Hill Farm and that maintain historic integrity.

5462 III SW
(ASHBY GAP)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES



HILL FARM
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA
55120/438 760
255 585/4318 240
254 280/438 500
254 204/4318 675
254 175/4318 670
254 106/4318 800